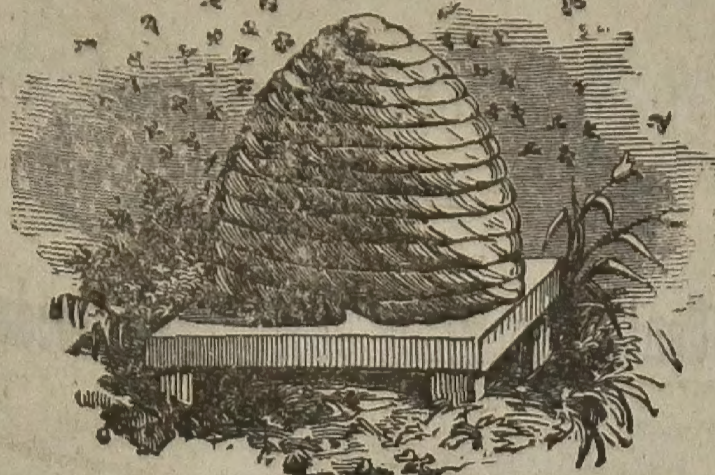


HOLINESS TO THE LORD.



THE
Academic Review
A Journal of the

POLYSOPHICAL SOCIETY

— : OF THE : —

Brigham Young Academy,
PROVO, - - - - - UTAH.
Devoted to Science, Literature and Art.

VOL. I.

FEBRUARY, 1885.

No. 5

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THE ACADEMIC REVIEW.

Brigham Young Academy, Provo, Utah.

VOL. I.

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ARTIFICIAL ILLUMINATION.

An experimental lecture was delivered before the last meeting of Section A by President J. E. Talmage on "Artificial Illumination." The speaker demonstrated the structure of flame, showing it to be a hollow cone of burning gas. The candle as a miniature gas works was dwelt upon; and the ancient olive oil lamp in its various forms, received attention. Candles are made either by dipping the suspended wick into the molten tallow, or by casting the latter in moulds around the wick. A great and constant annoyance is the need for "snuffing" the candle, but this has been partly obviated of late years by the invention of a plaited wick, the elasticity of which causes it to bend over into the side of the flame and be consumed as fast as the tallow releases it from compression.

A complete set of petroleum products from the Pennsylvania oil fields was exhibited. There were seen the dark brown crude petroleum, and all the products of distillation, as the light benzine, gasoline, and naphtha—so volatile as to boil by the heat of the hand—the various grades of kerosene from that dangerous article which flashes at a temperature of 105 degrees F. to the stable 300 degrees oil;—also the paraffine oils, and the incidental lubricating fluids,—then the solid paraffine waxes, from the soft and impure stuff used in the preparation of vasaline, etc., to the pure white and hardest wax. The oil is conveyed from the wells to the various refining and ex-

porting stations by means of the "pipe line" one branch of which conveys the oil to the United Oil Company's works in Baltimore, from the wells 300 miles distant.

The preparation of gas from coal was demonstrated, together with the processes of purifying the same in the lime ooxes, washing towers, etc., and the collection of the tar. The Lowe process of preparing "water gas" was also explained and illustrated. In this, hydrogen gas is prepared by the decomposition of steam through the agency of incandescent coal, and this gas is then mixed with the vapor of gasoline or naphtha. The "portable gas works" was exhibited, and shown to consist of a contrivance for pumping air through naphtha or other light oils, the air in such cases carrying along sufficient oil as vapor to be readily inflammable.

The "calcium-light" or "drummond light," caused by the incandescence of a block of lime before the oxy-hydrogen blowpipe was shown, and stated to have been observed when arranged with a proper reflector at the distance of 108 miles in broad sunlight. The magnesium light, was produced by the combustion of the metal magnesium, and the principle of the electric light was dwelt upon. The various colored lights, luminous clock-faces, etc., were demonstrated and explained.

The lecturer referred to the social effects of artificial lighting. Human beings are like moths—they flock to the light; and if the poverty stricken find no light and cheer at home they will seek it, at the gin-palace or elsewhere.

As methods for lighting large cities have become more effectual, crime has been prevented, and the electric lamp has proved as powerful a menace to evil doers as the "Broadway Squad."

When at night the frogs are croaking,
Kindle but a torch's fire,
Ah! how quick they all are silent!
Thus truth silences the liar.

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THE SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

The teaching of the rudiments of science has been a feature of our course of instruction since the origin of the Academy; though at first the attendance on such instruction was entirely optional. Soon after the differentiation of the Normal department into an organization of its own, the pursuit of at least one scientific study during the year was made obligatory on all normal students; and every encouragement was offered for more extended study. The Scientific Course was the first to become individualized from amongst the branches of the higher departments, and this was effected during the fifth academic year. Considerable difficulty was experienced in the lack of suitable apparatus and material for demonstration; though a beginning was soon made by the securing of an ordinary school-set of chemicals and an almost microscopic array of physical apparatus. Later, by a commendable effort on the part of the Board of Trustees, a decided advance step was taken in the purchase of a fairly exten-

sive supply of material—everything which was obtained being of the best. Thus our laboratory has grown, suffering however a heavy backslide in the late disastrous fire. Though our present equipment is far from being of colossal dimensions, it is fairly adequate to our purpose; and no part of it lies long idle.

The present yearly course in the sciences comprises instruction in Physics (four terms) experimental and theoretical; Chemistry (four terms) including experimental lectures supplemented by laboratory work in General Chemistry, Qualitative Analysis, and study of the Metals, during the first three terms followed by practical Assaying with lectures on Domestic and Organic Chemistry during the remainder of the year; Biology (two terms) comprising observation with the microscope on the lower forms of life, from which the student is led on to a systematic study of Zoology and Botany; Geology (two terms), with practical Lithology; Descriptive Astronomy (two terms) and Human Physiology (four terms) including practical Hygiene.

The course aims primarily to cultivate the observation and reason; and to impress upon the students the great fact that natural objects, and not books alone, are to be regarded as the great sources of truth.

THE STUDY OF HISTORY.

Following is a brief synopsis of a lecture on the above subject delivered before a recent meeting of Section B. by E. H. Snow.

The importance of the subject is self-evident, yet there are few who have a perfect knowledge of history, more who possess an awkward bulk of such knowledge, and thousands who are lamentably ignorant of its general outlines. Like

all other studies, it has troublesome features, preeminent among which are dates. These can best be remembered by associating them with contemporaneous events that call for low depreciation or high praise. Owing to the lost records of ancient peoples, the different methods of reckoning time, historians writing from tradition and imagination, and other such causes, the student finds himself enthralled in a net-work of theories and wild imagination respecting early chronology, and hence needs exercise caution in accepting early dates.

Modern educators have been almost as untiring and fruitless in their efforts to draw a plan for the study of history as were the alchemists in their search for the "philosopher's stone." In tracing mankind through the various stages of existence, and noting their rise and fall, the student should seek the causes which actuated the performers in the great historical drama. He should not figure too minutely the battles and such events, but highly concern himself about their causes and their effects. He should cultivate a vivid though well-directed imagination, by the aid of which he can live over the world's history in his mind, introducing himself to the courts, the camps, the battle fields, the manners, customs and civilization of past races. He should study historical characters from every available source, and always form his own conclusions after careful study of the opinions of others. Before echoing to the cry of the preceding generation, as many modern historians do, in condemning such characters as Cromwell and Napoleon, the student should investigate the circumstances under which such men lived, and form his opinion accordingly. The path of the student of history is a broken one; he must study mankind from before as well as from behind, and predict,

if at all, what man will be by what he is, and what he has been. "The best prophet of the future is the past."

♦ ♦ ♦ "A PEEP THROUGH THE MICROSCOPE."

The above formed the subject of a public lecture on the evening of Feb. 13th, by President J. E. Talmage under the auspices of the Society as a whole. The remarks of the speaker were illustrated by an entirely new set of lantern views, diagrams, etc., and the microscope itself.

The advance of every experimental science depends greatly on the perfection of its tools; for what would Chemistry have been without the possession of the balance; or Mineralogy without the goniometer? An object is magnified as it is brought nearer the eye; but there is a certain focal distance from the eye, within which no object is distinctly seen. If we look through a fine pin-hole pierced in a blackened card, objects can be seen when within the focal distance, and that too magnified about ten diameters. The simple microscope is a simple convex lens, the compound instrument is a combination of such by which the magnified image formed by the "objective" is again enlarged by the "eye-piece."

From the vegetable world there was first exhibited the sting of a nettle—showing the glandular structure, and circulation of sap; then the occurrence of starch granules in plants, with their characteristic forms; following which was a demonstration of the endogenous and exogenous structure of plants; with a digression on the peculiarities of some species of bark from the latter, *e. g.* the tough fibres of the linden tree, and the lace of the lace-bark tree. The structure of leaves is complicated, the epidermis being pierced with numerous *stomata* or

little mouths, each stoma being surrounded by guard cells which automatically close or open the orifice thus retarding or facilitating transpiration. Dr. Hales ascertained a small sunflower to exhale between 20 and 30 ounces of moisture in 12 hours, and a cabbage nearly 20 ounces—equal to the exhalation of a dozen laboring men. The stomata are usually on the under side of the leaves and communicate with the intercellular spaces. The *fungi* known as "mildew," "rust," "dust-brand," etc., were shown as the cause of "smut" in grain. All diseased ears of grain should be collected by the farmer and burned, for the number of spores produced by a single individual is enormous,—even reaching ten millions in some species of the puff-ball tribe. The form of the pollen-grains of flowers with the action of the same in fertilizing the ovules was explained, and also the structure of wood.

The internal structure of bone was dwelt upon, also the porous character of the same, and the facilities for circulation, etc. The blood of the *vertebrata* consists of a colorless fluid in which innumerable corpuscles float, and these give to the blood its color. The size and shape of these corpuscles in the blood of different animals are often reliable criteria of its source. The *Trichina spiralis* of pork and other diseased meat was shown, and the terrible results of its presence were portrayed. The development of the mosquito, and various flies then followed, including the wonderful structure of the proboscis, eye, wing, and foot of the house-fly, also the saws of the saw fly by which the insect saws holes in hard wood for the deposition of its eggs. The parasites of the sheep—sheep tick—of the dog and of human beings were exhibited including the attractive flea, and louse.

The proper use of the microscope cannot but furnish a beneficial exercise in the training of the mental faculties. Truly, grandeur can be found amongst the infinitely small as well as in the realm of the vast.

POMPEII.

The above was the subject of a lecture by N. L. Nelson before Section B., Feb. 20th. Conceive of a splendid Roman city of about 35,000 inhabitants nestling at the foot of Mt. Vesuvius. White-winged vessels dot the peaceful bay on the west; while the eye, wandering from the noble flights of steps leading to the ocean, o'er the marbled city, discovers many a gay temple and gorgeous palace spread out before its view. Here it rests upon a pillared forum, there upon the widening expanse of a terraced amphitheatre. From the cemetery gleam the sculptured statues of the rich departed; while fringing the city and reaching far up the slopes of Vesuvius, are groves of pines, cypresses, and shrubbery that enhance the whiteness of pleasant villas hiding in the depths of their fragrant verdure. Such would be a faint picture of Pompeii as it lay peacefully dreaming under the balmy skies of Italy on that fated 24th of August A. D. 79. But the moment of its doom had arrived. Vesuvius, which up to this time had not even been suspected of being volcanic, suddenly belched forth a dense black column, which, spreading at the top, so obscured the sun as to change the brightest day into the darkest night. First fell like a shroud, almost imperceptibly a white film of ashes. This was followed by a shower of black cinders and pumice—the first clods upon the coffin of the doomed city. A roaring, crashing sound next announced an avalanche of soft, black mud which, issuing from the bowels of the mountain and

sweeping down its sides, broke like a tidal wave upon the city, completely filling every crack and crevice, and encasing as in a mould all her treasures. Three days completed the desolation. The thick black veil was lifted only to display a scene of chaos,—an irregular surface of pumice, cinders and tufa.

“Out of sight out of mind” seems certainly true of Pompeii; for during seventeen centuries, its very name seems to have been forgotten, although historical evidence of its fate is not wanting. During this time new villages and fresh vines have overspread the arid waste. Some curious mosaics, found in 1748, by a peasant in sinking a well, again reminded the world of the lost city. Excavations begun by the Neapolitan government nineteen years later are still going on. That part of the city now uncovered displays among many public edifices no less than eight temples, in one of which, the temple of Juno, were found the skeletons of two hundred victims who sought the protection of the goddess in vain.

Of seven distinct layers, representing as many separate eruptions, the lowest only seems disarranged, indicating that persons escaping destruction returned when the danger was over to seek and bury their less fortunate friends, and secure their available treasures. Of the private mansions, by far the most gorgeous are the houses of Diomedes, Salust, Pansa, and Holconius, in which were found most valuable specimens of art consisting of statues, vases, lamps, culinary implements, and fresco-paintings usually depicting some scene in Grecian or Roman mythology. Skeletons were usually found enclosed in a life-like mould, and the happy thought of filling these with plaster-paris resulted in the most perfect casts, in which even the fibers of the clothes, and the

markings of the hair are distinctly traced, while the death agonies are depicted as never sculptor portrayed them. Suffice it to say, that in every department of social, political, religious, and artistic life, almost as complete pictures have been left as if, after a deep Rip Van Winkle sleep, the city had arisen and resumed her place among her great-great-grandchildren of the more prosaic days.

CHANGE OF ADMINISTRATION.

On the fourth of the coming month, a great change will occur in the administration of national affairs. Then Mr. Cleveland will become President—the first Democrat that will have occupied that position for twenty-four years.

And it may be of interest to mention here, that with the election of 1801, the Democratic party had an uninterrupted reign of twenty-four years; and also, since the adoption of the Constitution, that both parties have been successful in twelve elections, or each forty-eight years in power.

It is not known what Mr. Cleveland's policy will be regarding removals from office. Heretofore it has been the custom of presidents, for political reasons, to make extensive removals; and some even have been thorough in ousting political opponents from office. It is certain however that the cabinet and the bureau officers will be staunch Democrats. The offices of judges, revenue collectors, consuls, and postmasters are also likely to be filled by friends of the party in power. As to the House, its majority is likely to be Democratic; but not so with the Senate. CIVIS.

“To err is human to forgive divine” is a good old adage, but we notice it is never quoted to us when we make a mistake. We have to do the quoting for ourselves.

RAPHAEL.

A brief biographical sketch of this great master was given by Chairman Willard Done before the last meeting of section B. Raphael or Raffaello Santi generally considered the greatest of painters, was born at Urbino in 1483. His father who was his first instructor, died in 1497. Raphael was then placed under the instruction of Pietro Perugino, in the city of Perugia. In 1504 he visited Florence, and in 1508 went to Rome on the invitation of Pope Julius II, and began his great works. The successor of Julius, Leo X, kept Raphael employed in the Vatican, frescoing, and performing a great many labors of art. The works of Raphael are generally divided into three classes—those performed while under Perugino's teaching, those performed in Florence between 1504 and 1508, and those performed in Rome. The first style is the embodiment of religious feeling and purity. His last style, being perfected at the time when classical learning was eagerly sought for, embodies according to the ideas of some, the highest art. The Florentine style is admired by some, who prefer his natural powers untainted by the rigid manner of Perugino, and the conventionalism of classic art. His works, mainly on religious subjects, are very numerous, and if he had lived longer he would doubtlessly have added to the number. He died on his birthday, 1520, aged 37. His most celebrated paintings are the Madonna, the Transfiguration, and others referring to the same subjects. He left some of his students to finish some of the works he had commenced before his death but none of them ever equalled Raphael in the conception of his subjects and the execution of his works.

Silence never yet betrayed any one.

ELECTRIC VALENTINE.

Telegraph Clerk A to Telegraph Clerk B.

"The tendrils of my soul are twined
With thine, though many a mile apart;
And thine in close-coiled circuits wind
Around the magnet of my heart.

"Constant as Daniel, strong as Grove;
Seething through all its depths like
Smeed;

My heart pours forth its tide of love,
And all its circuits close in thee.

"O tell me when along the line
From my full heart the message flows,
What currents are induced in thine?
One click from thee will end my woes.

"Through many an Ohm the Weber flew
And clicked this answer back to me;
'I am thy Farad staunch and true,
Charged to a Volt with love for thee.'"

Valentines Day as a synonym for the 14th of February is known almost universally. The day used to be celebrated in many parts of Europe in a peculiar and amusing manner. On the eve of St. Valentine the village maids and bachelors assembled together and each deposited several little billets bearing the names of favored acquaintances* of the opposite sex in separate boxes each then drew a card lottery-wise. The person whose name was drawn became the drawer's valentine. A bachelor remained bound to the service of his valentine for a year somewhat after the fashion of the bonds between a medieval knight of romance and his lady love. The custom has later become a considerable nuisance, valentines being sent at random, each bearing a caricature of the male or female figure, over burlesque sentiments in verse; or else some love token. The connection with St. Valentine is purely accidental.

PLUNDER.

Prof. Benj. Silliman of Yale College, the prominent chemist and geologist died at his residence in New Haven on the 14th ult. of heart disease.

A Virginia walnut tree was recently sold for \$600, and the purchasers had cause to feel satisfied with their bargain.

The vapor of glycerine is claimed by M. Trastour to be almost a specific for coughs and throat affections.

A British pill manufacturer sent 10,000 hand bills concerning his business to Gen. Wolseley, and also a check for £150; the handbills to be distributed among the soldiers and the money to be paid to the one who should first post one of the bills upon the door of Gordon's palace at Khartoum.

The Japanese dentist uses no instrument other than the thumb and forefinger of one hand. The requisite skill is obtained only after long practice, but when once obtained enables him to extract a half dozen teeth in less than a minute. His education commences with the pulling of pegs which have been pressed into soft wood, and ends with the drawing of hard pegs which have been driven into an oak plank with a mallet. It is claimed that no human jaw can resist the delicate but powerful manipulation of the Japanese dentist.

As is well known, glucose or grape sugar can readily be prepared from starch, but all attempts to produce true cane sugar or saccharose have heretofore been unsuccessful. It is announced, however, that Messrs. Aubert and Girard have succeeded in making the transformation between starch and saccharose by the agency of the electric current. The sugar thus produced crystalized well, and yielded on analysis 88.38 per

cent. of saccharose, 1 of glucose, 3.67 ash and 6.95 water; thus approaching very closely to pure cane sugar. Further developments may be looked for, which if favorable will tend to produce a change in the sugar industry.

It is proposed to use a section of the Yellowstone Park as a bison preserve, to prevent if possible the total extinction of this noble animal. As it is, the American bison has almost disappeared; and any action in the contemplated direction must be rapid and immediately effectual. Judging from the published statements concerning the trade in robes, the existing vestige of the vast herds which once roamed over our prairies, is on the verge of extinction. Although the animals thus protected would not be exactly in a state of nature, yet a respectable remnant could be preserved indefinitely in a semi-domestic state, somewhat as the old-world Auerochs is preserved in a government park in Lithuania.

The needle grass (*Stipa Spartea*) commonly grows on our Western plains; and approaches in appearance to immature oats. The base of the seed is tipped with a tiny point as hard and sharp as that of a pin; while from the upper part grows a long awn or beard often six inches long. This thread is tightly twisted for two-thirds of its length, and is an effective arrangement by which the seed burrows itself deep into the soil as the beard untwists. A silky outgrowth on the needle acts as a barb to prevent any retrograde motion. This grass catches in the wool of sheep, and the awn propels the seed even through the hide of the animal from whence it penetrates the vital parts causing painful death. The seeds also penetrate the nostrils and lips of the animals; and are often swallowed in which latter case certain death follows.

The *Scientific American* recently quoted an account of some experiments in transfusion of blood from the *Denver Daily News*. The experimenter, Mr. Armitage of Denver, claims to have achieved some wonderful results. A terrier dog was bled to death, and the body left for three hours, after which by warm baths, friction, artificial respiration and the transfusion of a quantity of blood from a living and healthy dog, the animal recovered, and was last heard of visiting his canine acquaintances on the streets of Denver, with seemingly no bad remembrance of his resurrection. A calf was bled to death and twelve hours elapsed before the resuscitation was undertaken. Fresh blood was injected into the body from that of a yearling steer, which process with other restoratives brought the animal back to perfect health. In other trials a drowned dog was restored to life four hours after being taken from the water; and another animal, killed by blood-letting, was revived eighteen hours after life had been pronounced extinct.

KERNELS.

Youth should be a savings bank,

An education without religion makes of men clever devils.

Girls we love for what they are; young men for what they promise to be.—*Goethe*.

A wise man knows an ignorant one because he has been ignorant himself; but the ignorant cannot recognize the wise, because he has never been wise.

Scene in the zoology class during a lecture on the hippopotamus. Professor:—"I must beg you to give me your undivided attention. It is impossible for you to form a true idea of this hideous animal unless you keep your eyes fixed on me."

A Frenchman paying his amorous addresses to an English lassie wished to convey to her the tender compliment that he considered her a little lamb, and did so in the following manner: "She is one mutton what was small."

February received its name from the fact that the Roman festival *Februalia*, or the feast of purification, occurred during the month. It had originally 29 days in an ordinary year, but when the Senate decreed that the eighth month should be named after the emperor Augustus, a day was taken from February and given to August that the latter might not be inferior to July. February has now but 28 days, except in leap-year which gives it an intercalary day making 29.

HOME MENTION.

The Academy postman was kept busy on St. Valentine's day.

In spite of the cold and damp weather, there is surprisingly little sickness among the students,

A new compartment has been made in the Preparatory Room for the use of the smaller classes in Mathematics.

Owing to the inadequate capacity of the laboratory the former book store of Smoot and Co. has been procured as a working room for the students in Chemistry. It is very convenient.

A new assay furnace with all needful accessories has been procured by the Polysophical Society and donated to the Scientific Dept. of the Academy. It has been erected in the laboratory.

The classes in Physics and Chemistry recently made a trip to Salt Lake City, in charge of their instructor, and visited many points of interest in the Capital, including the Gas Works, Electric Light Works, Telephone Exchange, Museum, etc. The party returned on the second day.

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